though the sacrifice grows painless in proportion as the love is pure. And when we recall how, in the days of our Lord's ministry on earth, Father, Son and Holy Spirit bore their witness each to other,

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Condensed News in the Churches at

The sixth annual Bible Conference con-

veted at Asbury Park August 11th, under

the leadership of Dr. L. W. Munhall.

The first speaker was Prof. Wm. G.

Mcorehead, who read a paper on the Book

ton Theological Sendnary, also delivered

an address on the 'Unity of the Penta-

Alsace-Lorraine shows a noteworthy growth in Protestantism. The increase during the last five years has been from

245,000 to 337,446, while the Roman Catho-lics have decreased from 1,304,000 to 1,277,-139. Or, in other words, five years ago the ratio between Frotestants and Catho-lics was as 157 to 817; now it is 210 to 765. It is reported from Home that the Rev.

Dr. T. Bouquillon, the professor of moral theology and dean of the divinity faculty at the Catholic University of America, at Washington, has had an audience for two

hours with the Pope, who has promised to support the professor and the whole

A serious riot occurred in Bombay recently between the Mohammendans and the Hindus. It was occasioned by the fact that festivals of both sects occurred on the same day, and as usual on such occasionate with the same day, and as usual on such occasionate with the same day.

on the same day, and as usual on such occasions, religious feeling ran very high,
so that a discussion between the two resulted in serious rioting. Some of the
Mohammedans proposed to capture one of
the Hindu temples, and made a sharp attack, but were driven off by the Hindu
priests. Troops were called out; but the
feeling grew very bitter throughout the
city, and close watch was required to
prevent further outbreak.

Among the many interesting personages

Among the many interesting personages to be present at Chicago at the Religious Congress is the Archbishop of Zante.

Dionysius Latas, who for many years has been widely known as the best preacher

been widely known as the best preacher in Greece. Born in the Island of Zante in 1836 he attended the Greek Seminary in Jerusalem, and the Universities of Athens, Strasburg Berlin and Leipsle. From 1870 to 1831 he was in Athens and attracted large audiences on every hand by the eloquence of his preaching. He has long been on the most familiar terms with Leglish ecclesiastics and has been recognitions.

Roglish ecclesiastics and has been rec-

aixed as the leader in the efforts town

nized as the leader in the entors but uriting the Greek and Anglican churchs in answer to questions with regard this movement he says that while he lik it and desires it, most heartily he reconizes many difficulties in the way as

realizes that perhaps it is not yet the Union with the Roman Catholic churche considers almost, if not quite, impo-

sible; at any rate for a long time to

The Future Life,

Two poets have given expression to the thought that our imperfect knowledge of the future life does not prevent us from attaining assurance in some things. Says

know not where His islands lift

Their fronded palms in air;

Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."
And Baxter of Kidderminister agrees
with the New England poet:
"My knowledge of that life is small;
The eye of faith is dim;
But 'tis enough that Christ knows all,
And I shall be with Him."
There is much about heaven that we
do not know. Its location and the exact
hature of its employment and joys are
hidden from its. But we know that
"Cl rist knows all," and that we shall be

Cirist knows all," and that we shall be

How the Gorilla Walks. The usual pictures of the gorilla d-not represent him as I have seen him He has not only a crouching habit, bu-he walks on allfour of his logs, an-

his right arm and left leg at the same time, and alternates with the left arm and right leg. It is not exactly a walk or a trot, but a kind of ambling gait, while the chimpanzee uses his arms as

and a little in advance of the othe

ground a little in advance of the other They do not place the palm of the har-on the ground, but use the back of the fingers from the second joint, and times the one I have decribed above

seemed to touch only the back of the

nails, but this was when she was scurce by moving at all. I am now preparing to photograph some of them and I think

I can give a more reliable picture of this animal than I have ever seen here tofore—From "Among the Gerillas," in McClure's Magazine for September.

teach."

of Job. Prof William H. Green, of Prince

Large.

WERKLY CHAT REGARDING WRI-TERS AND BOORS.

Brief Glances at Recent Publications... Rus sia and Russians...Theodore Roosevelt's "Wilderness Hunter."

THE EMPIRE OF THE TSARS AND THE RUSSIANS. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulien. Translated from the third

French edition, with annotations by Zenaide A. Ragezin. Part I. The Country and It's Inhabitants. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 43. For sale by West, Johnston & Co. The author's preface, written expressive for the American edition, states that the book is forbidden in Russia, that autocracy to which Mr. George Kennan's lectures and writings have given an acceleration.

lectures and writings have given an ac-celerated interest, and whose people, as a mass, have long represented to us all that is pitiable and oppressed as it's government has become synchymous with all that is arbitrary, despotic, narrow, selfish, cruel. "Autocracy", says he, "like faith, has its noll me tangere. It car not allow either its acts or its principles to be discussed. And this is just what this book does." As an exchange remarks, "this volume is an important addition to the English reader's source of information about a great and mysterious nation, whose destiny is yet to be unfolded. The French work consists of three volumes—the first devoted to The Country and its Inhabitants"; the second to The Institutions, and the third to religion. The first volume is divided into eight parts, treating of climater and the country an asants, emancipation, the mir, the est in Russia and her people is increas-ing every day, and the subject of the book, together with the intrinsic meric clearness—cannot fail to give it great e-lucational value and commend it to American scholars and statesmen.

count of the Big Game of the United States, and its Chase with Horse, Hound and Rifle, by Theodore Roose-veit, Author of "Hunting Trip of a Ranchman," G. P. Putnam's Sons New Förk. For sale by West, Johnston and Co.

when Mr. Represent amounted work, that it is "An Account of the Big Game of the United States and its Chase with Horses, Hound and Rifle," the character of the book is clear, but it does not in any degree preface the presenting reader for the feast of good pective reader for the feast of good things in stere for him. The opening chapter is upon "The American Wilderness, Wilderness Hunter and Wilderness Game", and is devoted to a comparison of the American forests plains and mountains with those of the old world; sketches in brief of Boone, Crockett, Housto and Carson; a resume of the species of game most sought after; and a state ment of quantities requisite to the suc-cessful and ideal hunter. Nineteen chap-ters carry the enthusiastic reader throughout the American hunting counthroughout the American hunting coun-try, winding up in cowboy land, and the closing chapter deals with a recital of hunting lore, American writers on ou of American soldiers and statesmen who have been devoted to the chase, a letter from Daniel Webster on trout-ishing, hunting extracts from Washington's diaries, etc., and the whole twenty-one chapters are profusely and beautifully flustrated. Indeed the beauty and number of the illustrations in themselves make the book valuable. Throughout this recital of his hunting adventures, the in-born love of Mr. Roosevelt for nature and all her creatures is beautifully ap-parent. He describes the inhabitants of the forests with the pen of one whose keen love for and exhilaration in, the memory of vast unature shipmering in memory of vast prairies shimmering in the bright sun; vast snow-clad wastes lying desolate under gray skies; of me-lancholy marshes; of the rushes of mighty rivers; of the breath of the evergreen forest in summer; of all the innumerable sights and sounds of the wilderness; of it's emmensity and mystery; and of the sliences that broed in its still depths." His love for inanimate nature gives his style the eloquence and attractiveness not less of a poetle spirit than of simple practiculity, and his enthusiasm and cord of many of the lovers of the chase Indeed his gentle humanity is beautifully apparent throughout the book. An appendix furnishes valuable advice to the prospective hunter as to outfit, etc., and closes a work of sustained and powerful interest not less to the boy who retoless in stories of the observations. joices in stories of the chase, than aturalist in search of valuable infor-

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VA., AND ITS FAMILIES. By Sally Nelson Robins. West, Johnston &Co., Richmond, Va., 1893.

This little pamphlet will be welcomed by all who are interested in the past and present of our dear old Commonwealth, specially by the "Gloucester people, as all who have any claim on that noblcounty love to call themselves, even when they can only boast that their parents

first appeared in the Richmond Times, and was so appreciated that the gifted auess was urged to republish it, enlarged and illustrated

would make it of value.

We commend it highly to our readers,

and predict that the edition will soon It is for sale at West, Johnston Co.'s, at the very modest price of 25

AND CHARACTER, AND ITS PLACE AMONG THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE WORLD: TOGETH-ER WITH A LIST OF BOOKS FOR STUDY AND REFERENCE. BY JAbez Thomas Sunderland, G. P. Put-nams' Sons, New York. For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

"It has been very profoundly shown to a first-rate English critic of our time from the Church Lessons, is a part of the intellectual make-up of an Englishman, dating from his earliest childhood, is lacking to the German scholar, and by reason of this lack German criticism is often weak when otherwise it might be strong. If we were to sum up the de-FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

strong. If we were to sum up the defects of the rank and sile of American liberal critics of the Bible in one word, we might find them all due to a lack of imagination. With a few notable ex-

ceptions, these critics appear to be unable to find another interpretation of a phrase of Scripture, but its most obvious and boidly literal interpretation. Mr. Sunderland gives evidence of an ample, if not a profound, acquaintance with the researches and the conclusions (so far

researches and the conclusions (so far as conclusions have been reached), of the Biblical scholars of the present day,

and the contents of his books are largely gathered from the teachings of these eminent scholars. He writes with an hon-

eminent scholars. He while in such a point of view, to so relate it to the conject ares and the conclusions of the higher critics, that it shall suffer no real loss by them; and he has doubtless done it to his own satisfaction. But it is very certain that he had the before class who will

in addition to the large class who will be shocked by his teachings on the sim-ple ground that these controvert much

that they have always held to be most sacredly important, there is also a class not few in number, who, while ready to

not few in number, who, while ready to admit such teachings of the higher criticism as appear to be based on accurate scholarship, will be repelled by the bold, downright and well-nigh irreverent way in which these subjects are here treated. The list of books for study and reference is good, but the critical comments are too brief to be helpful to those who do not know the authors, and too superficial for those who do.

Those who know Prof. Ladd's "What is the Bible?" or "Washington Gladden's

authors from whom this writer draws

his inspiration, it has, of course, nothing

NEGRO EDUCATION DISCUSSED.

General Eaton Speaks of the Progress

Made by Freedmen.

Negro education was considered in the

congress on Africa yesterday morning,

tises ever brought together. He expressed some anxiety lest the auxiliary should fall

to secure their publication, and intro-duced a resolution requesting that they be printed in book form, and said he

would give \$100 for a copy of the book. The resolution was carried unanimously, and on suggestion of General Eaton, the

ex-commissioner of education, a book will be opened for subscriptions to a pub

relying on congress. Sishop Walters was the presiding offi-

cer yesterday. The first paper presented was by General Eaton. Its title was "Twenty-five Years of Nogro Education."

It was an able and comprehensive re-view of the condition of the negro in the slavery days in the south and of all that has been done for him since his emancipation and the progress he has

made.
President Woodworth, of Tougaloo University, Mississippi, delivered an address on "Problems in the Negro Question." It was regarded as one of the best contributions in the series The speaker

argued that on account of environmen and other conditions the educationa

lication fund. Such a fund may not necessary, but the friends of Africa and the negro do not wish to take the chances

those who do.

GATHERED FROM THE RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL PRESS.

Words of Wisdom on Religious and Moral Subjects Which are Worthy Attention From the Thoughtful.

As pants the wearied hart for cooling

So thirsts my soul for Thee, great King of Kings-So longs to reach thy sacred dwelling

In burning tears my pining soul hath

"Say, W. despair-, where is now thy great deliverer Thy mighty God, abandoned wand'rer,

Rock of my hope, great solace of my heart, O why desert the offspring of thy care, While envious foes still point the enus dart

Faint not my heart, nor sink, my sadden-

Thy years shall yet in blissful circles And peace be yet an inmate of this

mism.

The more I consider it, the more I am persuaded that Carbolic Christianity is approaching a transformation. It seems as if the Lord were saying a second time, rs once to the prophet, "Behold, I create a new heaven and a new earth; and the

nor come into mind."

We shall keep with religious reverence the oracles of the prophets of Israel and the apostles of Christianity, the teachings of all the inspired saints of the two Testaments; but we shall no longe; confound the words of God with the human allow from which a sound excess is alloy, from which a sound exegesis is separating it every day. Doubtless God has spoken to men, but He has spoken to them by men, and by men of a rude race and of early, or even barbarlous times. In no other way could He man-fest Himself in this lower world.

Nor is the Biblical revelation the only revelation, though it be the highest. God

ligions except one are no good at all.
Science, again, must not be ignored. It also is a revelation at once human and divine
and no less certain than the other. The clergy of the various churches have been slow to take account of it, and have thus helped to keep up between faith and rea-

a hope; for the lost Paradise points, through redemption, to the Paradise regained. Such is the Christian dogma, the only answer to our modern pessimism, with its biasphemy and its despair. But we annot forget that, in the view of God's justice as of man's transpression to executable and evolutivale personal. God's justice as of man's transgression is essentially and exclusively personal; we shall teach no longer the arbitrary imputation of the sin of one man to all men; we shall no longer insist that these first pages of Genesis are a strictly historical narrative. We shall see in them rather a beautiful symbol, by which God would make us to understand the moral deterioration of the primitive generations of mankind, the heredity which reproduces the parent in his offspring, and the solidarity which makes of a multitude of individuals one collective being, with common responsibilities and a common destiny.

The Christianity of the future reconcile more and more, in human life, these elements, which are all equally necessary and which have hitherto been oo much divided. It will reclasp th links of close allfance between nature and grace; between labor and prayer; between action and contemplation; between the body, despised and accursed in the name of the soul, and the soul of which it hears the imprint and is the organ; between family life, depreciated as an ig-noble and inferior state, and those higher aspirations of genius and sanctity which have sought to express themselves in an

DIVINE AND HUMAN LOVE.

Whatever our Lord did among the son of men is a type and picture of the methed by which the divine love deals with the sons of men. The teaching of the story enables us to realize something of the

natures. This is the weaknes of egotism Men of strong and energetic character bestow their benefits, and in doing so seek to attach men to their own following They are kind and generous, but they like to be the centre of a hand of adlike to be the centre of a band of au-miring followers. They are forceful and resolute, and they draw nean after them-selves. Such men can seldom avoid the weakness which delights in its own leader-They become leaders of parties. the leaders of parties can hardly be th saviors of men. The love which saves so-cisty looks beyond the benefit bestowed. and the attachment to which the kindness gives rise; it looks to the ultimate good of those whom it benefits. It seeks to strengthen character, to consolidate and elevate faith, and to turn into channels of good the energy which comes from frash life and new experience. It is headless of self or its own supremacy or leader-ship. Pure love is above the weakness which waits on strong natures.

It is equally above the weaknes of weak natures. Egotism is the weakness of the strong, and sentiment is the weakness of weak natures. Love in these lacks force and virility. It is easily won to lo any thing which the loved one asks. It yields to every request; it may feebly disapprove, but it lacks the courage to say "No." It gives because it has a footish fondness which fears to imperit affection by refusal. Pure love rises above this weakness precisally because: weakness precisely because it is pure It cannot deny itself, and therefore it can

The Problem of Pain.

The Problem of Pain.

"For in that light (from the Cross) we understand how pain unites us to each other, because, as even natural religion dinly felt, it unites us to God, and therefore through Him to those who in Him live and move and have their being. It unites us to God beause it purifies us, because it detaches us from ea."h, because it outckens our sense of dependence because it opens our spiritual vision, and above all, because He, too, as man, has suffered. But the mystics who have seen farthest into heavenly things have felt that it unites us to God in still more vital wise, as being, at least in its form of sacrifice, the very beating of the heart of love. And so they have raised the question: Has it not an antitype far in the illimitable depths of the unseen? For we are told that God is love; and love, as we know it, must be shown in sacrifice;

AN ATTRACTIVE CHILD.

Spirit bore their witness each to other, but no one of the Holy Persons unto Himself, we are led on to wonder whether in the light that no man can approach unto, where the Three are One, some higher analogue of what we call sucrifice does not forever flame; whose radiant reflection on the universe only becomes shadow when it falls on a world of sin." An Unfortunate Occurrence of Her Life.

AND HOW IT CAME NEAR MAKING HER EXISTENCE UNHAPPY.

Her Mother Tells a Story Which Will Greatly Interest All.

Stories of children are always in-teresting. Parents often vie with each other in seeing which can tell the best story or most interesting anecdate about their children.

But here is a story told by one mother which, while it may awake echoes of sadness in the minds and hearts of some

parents, will be to others a message fraught with hope and joy. The child whose short history of min

The child whose short history of min-gled forrow and gladness is here given is the daughter of the well-known Mrs J. Learmonth, who resides at 776 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

"At ten years of age," said Mrs. Lear-month, "my daughter became affected with a nervous condition which soon de-veloped into St. Vitus dance. It was pro-nounced by the attending physician to be

cally far to one side, the hands and arms were restless and constantly twitching Her limbs also were weak; her ankles bent under her so that it was almost



CORA LEARMONTH.

"She was so nervous that she would scream almost like a maniac and then have fits of crying. After two months' treatment without a cure, I concluded to

ture of health".
Children are prope to have weak nerves and delicate health. Neglect of a nervous condition, a pale book, a disordered digestion or a general lack of health and vigor in a child may result in his, St. Vitus' dance, or some other serious nerves.

glorious children's remedy, Dr. C Nervura blood and nerve remedy, beginning of the disease—when t them nervous, restless, wakeful It will make their nerves strong, their blood pure, their sleep sound, natural blood pure, their sleep sound, natural and refreshing. In fact it will make them

West and strong.

It is purely vegetable and harmless and all druggists sell it for \$1.00. It is the discovery and prescription of a physician, Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th most successful specialist in curing ne rous and chronic diseases. The doctor co be consulted free, personally or by lette

A tireat Day For Kinsing.

the Peast of St. Theodore. On this occasion the place swarms with newly married brides from some 60 to 80 villages in the district. Widowa who have taken fresh husbands remain at home. The young women in festive attire, and generally at tended by their mothers-in-law, carry jugs of wine inwreathed with flowers in their hands. They kiss every one they meet, and afterward present the jug to his lips for a "nip." The individual thus regaled bestows a small gift on the fair Cy bele. Not to partake of the proffered wine is regarded as an insult to the young wife and her family. She is therefore reserved toward strangers and only kisses those whom she thinks likely to taste of her wine The kissing is carried on everywhere-in the street, in the taverns and in private

The origin of this custom is veiled in obscurity. Some say that it dates back to the time when the Turks made frequent raids into Transylvania and carried away all the young women they could lay their hands on. Such of them as contrived to escape from captivity, happening to return to Halmagen at the time of the fair, kissed their friends and relatives and even stran gers who congratulated them on their won derful deliverance.-Rumanische Wochenschrift

The greatest trouble which is found in the working of the electric trolley on street car roads is the wearing out of the bush ing in the wheels at such a rate that a re bushing has to be made once a month, and the necessity of excessive daily attention and much oiling is entailed. An attempt has been made to remedy this fault by de signing a trolley the bearings of which are made of fiber graphite and which hence require no oil whatever. The bearings are fastened on each side of the yoke, and the pin or shaft is fastened to the wheel, both

This makes the trolley mechanically correct and avoids all wabbling of the wheel which is compelled to be steady and true Another advantage is that the springs are unable to get out of place and must con-stantly keep up the same contact, so there is no breaking or arcing of the current and, moreover, no rattle. Instead of the usual accumulation of ell, grease and dirt on the top of the car, caused by the oil splashing down from the trolley, the car and rope are clean. This trolley wheel is said to have run 900 miles without showing appreciable wear.-New York Telegram.

Where It Was Cold.

Dr. Chalmers told me that he just once went to hear the chief preacher of the Auld Licht. He was there in good time. He was put into the elders' seat. It was a terribly bare little building. The elders were a grim set. They kept their bonnets on their heads till the minister entered, and they had each a large stick in hand, which they used for chapping their noses through all the service. The minister wore no gown nor bands. He gave a very long sermon full of sound divinity, but without the smallest practical application and without a vestige of feeling. At length Dr. Chaimers got out, the dismal worship being ended. And his word was, "If these people ever get to heaven, they will live on the north side of it."

A pert made for the prooxiyn City Sied tric Railway company is 116 feet long, 72 inches wide and weighs 1,800 pounds. One hundred and twenty hides were used in its

A skin of the tiger of north China, which has hair from 2 to 3 inches long and fre-quently measures from 10 to 14 feet in length, is valued at from \$50 to \$100.

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All our tries Trish Lawns, Pongees, Crepons, etc., to morrow morning they re 5c. See 7 lig hargains in a new Black Serge at Sec. Light seight colored Storm Serges go at Ste. Drapery, Sibaline, all new jasteras, axira vaine, 19te. Gents Mc. Four-in Hands and leeks go at 10 each. A fast color red Table Dannes for Tibe. See it. Just think Table Damask for Store, See it. Just think-Serman Linen Table Damask go for 33c yard.

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Bacob, per pound 12 Tolle Soap, 7 bars.
Chipped Reef, per pound 29 Tomatoes, per can.
Cheese, 2 pounds for 25 Condensed Milk.
Cut Herrings, per dozen 19 Fancy Cakes, per pound.
Molasses, per gallon 25 Ginger Snaps, 3 pounds for Sifes Tea. 100 Blacking Brushes.
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Sweet Pickle, per gallon 60 Wooden Wash Boards.
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The Fifty-sixth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin September 26, 1893, and continue six months.



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is the Bible?" or "Washington Gladden's Who Wrote the Bible?" hardly need a mate, soil, races, national character, history, the nobility and the tchin, the work of this kind, while to those who have even a slight acquaintance with the peasants, emancipation, the mir, the family, village communities, etc., with most gatisfactory minuteness of detail. The translator, a Russian lady of twenty years, residence in this country, brings to her task an enthusiasm for the author and the subject that makes her style spirited and pleasing. "It is not for the modest translator," she says, "to preface by any words of personal appreciation a work such as this, which as a Russian. says the Chicago Herald of recent date At the close of one of the addresses Bishop Turner declared that the papers contribute to the congress comprised the greatest and most valuable array of trea-

work such as this, which, as a Russian, I feel it an honor and a great privilege to be allowed to present in English garb to the nation of all others whose friendly, enlightened and unbiassed judgment of us and of our country we are all most anxious to secure." Her own annotations, however, are no small addition to the value of the book." The author has a curious habit of repeating himself which adds very decidedly to the size of the book, and, to a certain degree, has the merits of emphasizing his facts, but we think, perhaps that a ware condensed history. haps, that a more condensed history would give greater strength if less bulk to his work. The author states that

bulk to his work. The author states that "the Russians are a people in the act of getting itself into shape, and that from the moral, as well as the material standpoint." The nationality of the translator manifesta itself throughout in a most pardonable patriotism, and as a recent cridicism puts it, "She never falls to criticise the author's allegation of Russian inferiority; but it would seem that he has as high respect as she for that he has as high respect as she for Russian capacity, and looks upon the inferiority as circumstantial. The inter-

THE WILDERNESS HUNTER: An ac

nueds of the colored race were somewhat different from those of white people, and that with the former certain fundamentals in development must be brought into greater prominence. The work for the present was foundation-laying for the future. He showed that the special pro-When Mr. Roosevelt announced on the ducation were those relating to the hom leadership. He enlarged at great length upon these points, offering numerous upon these points, offering numerous suggestions of a practical character. suggestions of a practical character.

Hev. Dr. Day at the opening of the afternoon session read a remarkable paper arepared by an ex-confederate soldier.

L. H. Blair, of Richmond, Va., discussing the question, "What is the Southern Problem and What its Solution?" Mr. Blair is known in the South as a lawyer and author. He has pronounced views relative to the situation of affairs in the South and the treatment of the neero, and has views are exceptionally in teresting because they are not those of the average Southern resident. He de fines the Southern question in his pape as "the settled determination of th ignore the civil and politica equality by the negroes, to deprive them of natural and constitutional rights and sport, a comment upon the number to keep them in absolute subjection—it word to suppress the negro as a man and itizen." To the coercion and suppression of the negro, he attributed existing eco-nomical conditions in the South which he painted in dark colors. Those That Were Temporarily Embar rassed Now All Right.

BANKS HAVE RESUMED,

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 1.-Controller Eckels has prepared the following statement of banks which tem-porarily suspended during the late strin-gency and have since resumed business: Black Hills Nagiona! Bank, Rapid City, S. D., capital stock, \$125,000; Gat National Bank, Atlanta, Ga., \$250 Capital National Bank, Indianapo lis, Ind., \$300,000; Washington National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash., \$250,000; First National Bank, Palouse city, Wash, \$75,000; Southern Californi National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal \$200,000; First National Bank, Los Ange les. Cal., \$200,000; First National Bank San Diego, Cal., \$300,000; First Nationa Bank, Santa Ana, Cal., \$150,000; First National Bank, Kendaliville, Ind., \$50,-000; First National Bank, San Bernardino, Cal., \$100,000; Second National Bank, Ashland, Ky., \$50,000; First National Bank, Rico, Col., \$50,000; National Bank of Commerce, Provo City, Utah, \$0,000; First National Bank, Cisco, Texas, \$50,000; American National Bank, Leadville, Col., American National Bank, Leadville, Col., \$100,000; Central National Bank, Pueblo, Cel., \$50,000; Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo., \$230,000; First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kan., \$300,000; Union National Bank, Denver, Col., \$1,000,000; National Bank of Commerce, Denver National Bank of Commerce, Den er 8500,000; Hutchinson National Bank, Hutchinson, Kan., \$100,000; People's National Bank, Denver, Col.,\$600,000; First National Bank, Anthony, Kan., \$50,000; Greeley National Fank, Greeley, Col., \$60,000; Farmer's National Bank, Henrietta, Tex., \$0,000; State National Bank, Henrietta, Tex., \$0,000; State National Bank, Vernon, Tex., \$100,000; Fourth National Bank, Louisville, Ky., \$70,000; First National Bank, The Dalles, Ore. \$30,000; Waupaca County National Bank, Wauwaupaca County National Bank, Waupaca, Wis., \$50,000; Waxahachee National Bank, Waxahachee, Tex., \$100,000; Citizen's National Bank, Attica, Ind., \$0.-(00; First National Bank, San Marcos, Tex., \$80,000; First National Bank, Lockhart, Tex., \$0,000. Total capital stock of \$6,030,000.

Since January 1 last 154 national banks have suspended. Of this number one has gone into voluntary liquidation,
have been placed in the hands of receivers, 62 are in the hands of national ceivers, 62 are in the manus of manus bank examiners with excellent prospects of early resumption, in addition to the 34 above named which have already resum-

Incongruities In a Modern Story. In a recent sketch a man in the gallery saw the woman he loved in a box at the opera wearing a cloak "white as snow" in one paragraph and "fleecy, pink and pale blue" in another on the same page. "From the height of his intellectual pride he bent his head and sent a winged caress fluttering down upon that flowerlike face," then by a nice derangement of metaphors, "the man's soul swept across the sea of song with the heart of a lion and the wings of an eagle!"

—Boston Transcript.

Thirst.

That sinks exhausted in the summer's

While taunting foes deride my deep

where?

"Where is thy God, abandoned wan-d'rer, where?"

ed soul; Drop not to eart's with countless ills

FUTURE CHRISTIANITY. The Christian Answer to Modern Pessi-

former things shall not be remembered, nor come into mind."

as the same Apostle asseverates, "has not left Himself without witness," even in the hearts of those nations whom He has left to walk in their own ways, and there is something of Him in all the great religions which have presided over the providential developments of humanity. It is not true that all religions are equally good; but neither is it true that all re-

son a groundless and fatal antagorism.

In the same way we must keep ourselves from any misunderstanding of the fall Man is a fallen divinity, still conscious of the skies. The remembrance is also a hope; for the lost Paradise points,

mnatural and irrelevant celibacy Pere Hyacinthe.

Egotism and Sentiment Disfigure the

quality of this love. It avoids the weaknesses which wait or our poor human love. There are two weaknesses which disfigure human love One of these is the weakness of stron;

deny the request of one it loves.

Kindness Rewarded,

Fabor says, "Kindness is the furf of the spiritual world." In it surely the sets of the spiritual life take a ver-firm hold. Kindness is one of the grace that adorn the Christian character. s thoughtfulness for others. It is not more synthesis, but love and good "I practically demonstrated. Such kindness is not sure of an immediate recom-pense, but if shown out of a right spirit its reward is not likely to be long delayed

MASKED ROBBERS. A Northern Pacific vrain Held Up by Five Bandlis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-The North ern Pacific passenger train No. 4, was held up at Gray Cliff, Mont., on Saturday night by five masked men. The train arrived at St. Paul yesterday, and Conductor Randall told the story of the

At Gray Cliff two men got on the and compelled the engineer to stop about three miles beyond the station. Here the two robbers were joined by three more men, and a regular fasilla of firearms was opened for the purpos of frightening everybody, The car was the first to be attacked. Pounding at the door the robbers commanded the messenger to open it at the same tim-letting him know that they were pro-vided with dynamite bombs, and that i would be useless to keep them waiting

The messenger, Harry Decamp, mitted them. Pointing a gun at his head the robbers ordered him to open the safe. He partly complied with the order In the car are two safes, one for local business and the other containing through parcels. The local safe was opened, but it contained only about \$90, and the robbers had to be content with this for the combination of the other safe was not known to the messenger. Having secured all the plunder they could get from the express car the robbers proceeded to go through the train. About forty minutes had elapsed from the time the train was stopped when they made their appearance in the rear Pullman and commanded Conductor Randall to throw up his bank.

dall to throw up his hands. Keeking the express messenger and train hands well under cover, the robbes train hands well under cover, the robbes walked through car after car and took all they could get, which was not very much. From their actions they appeared to be professionals at the business, but they did not stop to ague financial questions with any person. If a passenger gave them \$5 and said that was all he had they would remark, "All right" and pass on to the next man. In two Pullman cars there were about forty passengers, the majority of whom were ladies, and all were pretty well scared. passengers, the majority of whom were ladies, and all were pretty well scared. However, only about \$100 in cash was forthcoming, and with this amount and a few watches the robbers left. When they had made a tour of the train they course-ously bade their victims good night and disappeared in the darkness.

a very sever attack.
"The mouth would be drawn spasmodiimpossible to walk.

try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve

Halmagen, a Renmanian country town

A New Street Car Trolley.

revolving on the bearings in the yoke.

of it."-Longman's Magazine.

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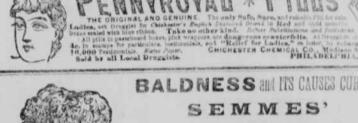
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of German critics of the Bible come from lack of textual familiarity with Scripture. That knowledge of the very words and phrases of Holy Writ which whether from early home teaching or

rder for the chase never lead him into be wanton cruelty that disfigures the re-